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# MONGRELISM.

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WATSON F. QUINBY, M. D.

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# MONGRELISM.

Away off in the North of China, is Mongrelia, the land of the Mongrels. Well would it have been for the world, if Mongrelism had been confined to this land.

I mean by Mongrelism, the mixing of the blood of the different races of man. For there are, at least, three distinct races of men, having different origins; the red, the white and the black.

The red, white and blue, in national ensigns, are typical of this fact; united, but not mixed.

These races differ not only in color and general appearance, but in qualities of mind, and natural habits. The characteristics of the races are succintly given in the book of Revelations.

"And I saw when the Lamb opened one of the seals, "and I heard, as it were the noise of thunder, one of the four "beasts, saying, Come and see.

"And I saw, and behold, a white horse: and he that sat "on him had a *bow*; and a crown was given unto him: and "he went forth conquering, and to conquer.

"And when he had opened the second seal, I heard the "second beast say, Come and see.

"And there went out another horse that was red: and "power was given to him that sat thereon to take peace from "the earth, and that they should kill one another: and there "was given unto him a great *sword*.

"And when he had opened the third seal, I heard the third "beast say, Come and see.

"And I beheld, and lo, a black horse: and he that sat "on him had a pair of balances in his hand. And I heard a "voice in the midst of the four beasts say, "A measure of "wheat for a penny, and three measures of barley for a penny; and see thou hurt not the oil and the wine."

This indicates the result of the peaceful labor of the black man. The Mongrel is well described also.

"And when he had opened the fourth seal, I heard the "voice of the fourth beast say, Come and see.

"And I looked, and behold a pale horse; and his name "that sat on him was *Death*, and hell followed with him. "And power was given unto them over the fourth part of the "earth to kill with sword, and with hunger, and with death, "and with the beasts of the earth."

The white man is represented as a conquerer, with the bow as his symbol. The bow is now in use by all the races, but was originated by the white man. It passed into the hands of the other races, just as the gun is passing now.

The white man is a builder, and was so from the first. He was so constructed, made, and gifted, by his Creator, that he delighted, chiefly in mechanic art, and especially in building; and we find some of his earliest efforts difficult to excel now. There has been no change in the physical or mental characteristics of this man, for the last four thousand years, and in the absence of any proof to the contrary, we may safely conclude that no typical change has ever occurred.

The idea that the white man was originally in an ignorant and barbarous condition, is entirely presumptive, all the proof being the other way.

The honey bee is an example in the insect world, of natural constructive abilities of such a character, that the first swarm produced waxen cells of as perfect a type, as they have continued to do since. They made the same sweet honey to fill those cells, and have continued the same queenly government, from that day to this. The hornet, the wasp, the ant, and the housefly, are familiar illustrations of the permanency of insect types, and of natural gifts or habits. Variation there is, but within limits. These limits are well defined. No two men are exactly alike, yet there is no difficulty in telling to which of the races any one but the Mongrel belongs. Infinite variety, within limits, is the truth.

Natural selection, on which stress has been laid by some, is no argument for variation, but is simply conservative.

By this process races are kept up to their natural standard. The permanency of the characteristics of creatures is one of the most marked features belonging to them.

The red man differs from the white man in his tastes and inclinations, almost as much as in color. He cares not to build either in stone or wood, and prefers the life of a hunter. He is the forest man, and no one can equal him in forest lore. His senses and intellect are wonderfully acute in these matters, and he is by no means a degraded or retrograde man. He is perfect in his place, and is content in the home for which God made him.

He does not desire your city life, and the efforts to force him to adopt the habits of the white man, which are being made by well meaning, but not well informed, humanitarians, can only be partially successful. There may be some success with Mongrel tribes, but not with the pure, red race.

The black man has, also, well marked peculiarities. He does not like to labor, but he has labored long and well, under the influence of the white man. But when that influence is withdrawn, he soon ceases to exert himself more than sufficient to procure the necessaries of life. He is naturally of a happy and contented disposition, whereas the white man is seldom either one or the other. Neither is he a degraded man, but occupies, in his pure state, the position which God designed he should fill. Each of these types of men is perfect in its kind, and as long as they remain distinct, the harmony of nature is not interfered with.

But the mingling of the blood of these races, has produced a wonderful amount of evil in the world. The Mongrel is a destroyer. Behold the continent of Asia, once the home of civilization, and learning, and art, and magnificent architecture, now in the possession of the Mongrel races, and now in ruins. Her decline has been attributed to the inherent decay of nations, and to almost every cause, but the right one.

Here, in the mountains, north-west of India, dwelt our first parents ; here the arts were developed.

Here, after the deluge, dwelt NOAH and his sons, untilthey had become nations. So, while the rest of the world was uncultivated, Asia was covered with a high civilization.

The Chinese are a Mongrel race. You may see them of all shades of color, from nearly white, to pure red. I have seen the Chinaman and North American Indian stand side by side, when no man could tell the difference, except by the dress. The Chinese are usually represented as all being alike in color and appearance, but this is not so.

In regard to this matter, I will quote what was said by Ledyard, the eminent American traveler, writing from Siberia, to President Jefferson, he says :

"I shall never be able, without seeing you in person, and "perhaps not then, to inform you how universally and circum- "stantially the Tartars resemble the aborigines of America. "They are the same people, the most ancient and most "numerous of any other ; and had they not a small sea to "divide them, they would all still have been known by the "same name.

"With respect to national or genealogical connection, "which the remarkable affinity of person and manners be- "speaks between the Indians on this and on the American "continent, I declare my opinion to be, without the least "scruple, and with the most absolute conviction, that the "Indians on the one and on the other, are the same people."

This red race, then, once occupied all Asia as they did America, and when the white man was introduced on the scene, they became either friends or enemies as the case might be.

The introduction of the white race into America and the succeeding consequences, will give a good, general idea of the primal history of Asia. The arts and civilization of China were originated by the white man, and as he gradually became blended with the red, they came to a stand-still or declined.

This civilization is very old. Many magnificent buildings remain to testify what has been. There are many fine bridges, canals and other public works.

These, together with numerous highly cultivated arts, belong to the genius of the white man.

These works were done and these arts developed, while yet his blood was pure. But there are no such works accomplished now, and, as a rule, no new development of art.

The admixture of blood has stopped that, but it has not gone so far but that great skill in old art remains. These people are fossilized, because they have "corrupted" the blood.

It is an open question, when this admixture of race began in China. I think it was partly antediluvian, and that they are largely the descendants of CAIN. The name of the city of Canton, may have been derived from him ; and also the title of Khan used in Tartary.

The title and office of the Grand Lama may have come from LAMECH.

There are abundant remains of the old dominant white race in India. Mighty have been their works, great their skill in building and architecture.

Their language remains embalmed in voluminous writings. But they have become absorbed in the dark races previously existing in the land.

The division of the people into castes, shows the relations once existing among them, before the distinguishing marks of color and race were destroyed. The language of the old white race of India was so similar to our own as to indicate a common origin.

It appears from all the evidence attainable, that the red and black races existed on the earth long anterior to the white one. I know of no means of determining the duration of these races, but the existence of the white man is simply historical : his natural endowments, have enabled him to keep a record of his race.

In the sacred writings of the Hebrews or children of HEBER, we have a very detailed account of the first men, with the order of their descent and even their births, deaths, and ages set down in a very methodical way. Their names are given and the list is carried down to the time of undisputed history. Doubtless, the list has been continued to the present day by some families. There are but one hundred and twenty men between us of the present day and the first man, ADAM.

Language has been transmitted very accurately through that many men ; and it would seem as if traditions might also

be correctly handed down as far. From this account, many important arts were developed by these first men.

ADAM, was an husbandman.

ABEL, a keeper of sheep.

CAIN, was a tiller of the soil. CAIN, also, built a city.

According to the Brahmin traditions, this city still exists, at Ellora, having been cut out of the solid rock.

The sons of CAIN were great inventors. TUBAL CAIN was a worker in brass and iron. Of course he invented the forge.

The forge once devised, all that has since followed was made possible.

JUBAL invented the harp and the organ. By the organ is meant, reed or wind instruments.

The word *jubilee* is probably derived from him ; for words sometimes have such origins, as tantalize from TANTALUS.

JABAL was the contriver of tents, which would seem to imply the art of weaving.

These three devices, the sword, the harp, and the tent,—the necessities of the soldier—appear in the earliest records of all white races. Now this testimony is not from the sons of CAIN, but by those who declare that a mark of infamy was put upon him.

NOAH was the tenth in descent from ADAM, and during his long life of five hundred years, he must have been personally acquainted with most of his ancestors, and must have been instructed in all the knowledge which they had acquired. It was a wonderful ship that he built, of very just proportions, and of a size that has not since been equaled.

The deluge which occurred at this time, destroyed the race of man off a large portion of the world, but there are good reasons for believing it to have not been universal.

When the descendants of NOAH began to spread over the earth, they came in contact with the dark and mongrel races that had escaped destruction.

DEO NAUSH, in Greek, DIONYSIUS, who is recorded to have descended from the Balk mountains with a numerous army and conquered Asia, Africa, and Europe, proceeding as far as the British or sacred isles, was, probably, NOAH taking

a survey of his dominions. He is here represented as conquering nations which he found in different parts, and which could not have been his descendants.

The genealogical list of the descendants of NOAH is very important ; because, if true, traces of the names ought to be found in different parts of the world.

If a man built a city in old times, he gave it his name, then, as he does now. If he was the first great ruler of a country, that would be called by his name, as Industan from INDUR, Assyria from ASUR, Misrasthan from MISRA ; afterward called Guptasthan ; or Egypt from AIGUPTOS son of BELUS ; or as we say, Columbia from COLUMBUS. Sometimes large rivers or chains of mountains are called from men. As Sidon was undoubtedly called from SIDON, the son of CAMAAN, Tyre was, likely, from TIRAS, son of JAPHETH, and the mountains of Cush from the the son of HAM ; the Javanese from JAvan, the Tartars from TARSHISH, the Massageta from MASH and GETHER, the Magyars from MAGOG, the Medes from MADAI, Elis from ELISHAH.

I am satisfied that PHUT was the Bhood of India, the Phoot of Thibet, and the Pho of the Chinese ; just as the Mexican, who is, like the Chinese, of mixed blood, in endeavoring to say SCOTT, will say SKO.

This great religious teacher was of the race of HAM, and his followers to day are more numerous than any other sect. But he was not only a preacher, but a warrior. He was called "the "Lion of the race of Sakya ;" as Christ is called the "Lion of the tribe of Judah." By some it is thought that there was a second teacher of this name, who lived later.

RAAMAH, the invincible hero, the father of the white race of India, "went forth conquering, and to conquer." His exploits are recorded at length in the finest poem in the Sanscrit language, the *Ramayana.* NAPHTUHIM resembles the Roman Neptune. And leaving the old world, let us look at what is called the new. "The sons of Yoktan dwelt by Cophen, a river of India." (Josephus). In Yucatan (Yokosthan) are the ruins of Copan, very fine.

Jokotan is a town near Copan. "And their dwelling

was from Mesha," (Genesis,) hence, Meshaco. Calling this country Mexico, in the presence of the natives, I have been corrected, and they called it Meshaco ; or as some pronounce it Mehaco, omitting the *S*. It is possible, however, that the country was named from MESHECH, Meshechco.

Quito may have been named from KITT and Cusco from CUSH.

It might be straining the matter to derive Orinoco from ORION ( Arjun, Aryun ) ; but most of the names of rivers in South America, as the Maranon, the Parana, the Purus, the Arauco ; and many of those of North America, as the Gila, the Ohio, the Kanawha, the Miami, and Monongahela (from the Monongo tree) are derived from the old language of India.

Also most of the provinces ; California, Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru, Chili, Aracan, Tennessee and Canada are Sanscrit names.

The names of many American tribes, correspond with those of Asia ; as the Pye-gian, Shawnese, Pawnese, Myammas, Chianese, Cumanch, Coco, Keensas, Kraw, the Sac and the Sew.

Copan, Mitla, Eturbede, and Silan, are names of old towns and districts of India. The names of ETURBEDE and SANTANA, occur in ancient Sanscrit history, and turn up again in the history of Modern Mexico.

The frequent termination, *agua*, is Sanscrit, as well as Spanish. The names are frequently obscured by the Spanish spelling, but are often singularly well preserved. Shasta, I suppose, is the Spanish spelling for the Chestee Bute.

There is a peculiar rythm in these old names that betray their parentage. On the American coast we have,

CALIFORNIA, MAZATLAN,
TAMAULIPAS, CULIACAN,
PALENQUE, UXMAL, MAYAPAN,
CHICHEN ITZA, POPAYAN,
COCO, MOCOA, CAGUAN.

On the coast of Asia, we have,

AMERAPOORA, ARACAN,
BRAMAPUTRA, HINDOSTAN,
TENNASERIM, MARTABAN,
SAMPANMANGO, LABUAN,
MINDANAO, PALAWAN.

It might seem strange that the old Sanscrit names should be so well preserved by the red race of America. But the red race of Mexico speaks the Spanish language fluently; but even with the change of language, most of the old names of provinces have been retained. Something of the same is shown, also, on the Atlantic side, though not to the same extent; as the Canaras, the Bahama and Campeche. The Cocas Islands are South of Sumatra. Coepang is a town on an Island east of Java.

The American continent was known to the old Hindus, and by them it was called Amaragoga. It appears, then, that the West coast of America was settled by the white race from the east coast of Asia, in the old time, very much as the east coast of America has been settled from the west coast of Europe, in Modern times. The Sacs and the Sew meet the Saxons and the Swedes, each having traveled half round the globe in opposite directions.

The different sects of India have also a distinguishing *paint*, as have the different tribes of red men in America. The followers of SEWA in India make three horizontal white lines on the forehead with ashes, and a red circlet with red sanders. Whether this resembles the paint of the Sioux tribe I do not know. A number of the emblems shown on the ruins in Central America are common to Old India and ourselves. One of these, the two intersecting, equilateral triangles, the six pointed star, is the sign of VISHNOO and PRITHEVI, (Adam and Eve) and may be seen on modern pottery.

When the Spaniards first came to Central America, the natives possessed a number of historical records in picture-writing. Among these was one written by a person signing himself VOTAN or WOTAN. He stated that he had seen the great tower that his Grandfather built; and that on the occur-

rence of the confusion of speech, that he was directed, by God, to settle in the land of ANAHUAC, and that he had made four voyages across the Atlantic.

HUMBOLDT and others have commented on this account, and noticed the resemblance of the name to that of our great Scandinavian ancestor, ODAN or WODAN. Now one of the grandsons of JAPHET was named DODAN or, according to some, RODAN. He was the Nephew of MESHECH, from whom is MESHECHCO called and the brother of KITT, from whom I derive QUITO. He may be the DERYODAN of the Sanscrit Writers, who was cotemporary with SHEM. He may have given the name to the town and celebrated oracle of DODONA. ACHILLES thus addresses the God of Peleg and Dodan.

> O thou supreme, high throned all height above,
> O great Pelasgic, Dodonean Jove.

Sculptured on the ruins of Otulum, is a gigantic figure of WOTAN, standing with a foot on either continent, showing his knowledge of both.

A very important matter has to be considered in this connection ; the building of the tower of Babble, (usually spelled Babel) and the dispersion of mankind. Babble means confused talking, and the proper sound has been retained in the Greek, Babylon ; English, babbling. " Therefore is the name of it called Babel (Babble), because the Lord did then confound the language (landguage) of all the Earth, and from thence did the Lord scatter them abroad upon the face of *all* the Earth."

So it need not create surprise to find relics of these early men in any part of the world. Men who, like the sons of NOAH, floated on the great ocean for a whole year, in the largest vessel ever constructed by man, would be very apt to build other ships. There is abundant evidence that these early men roamed the whole earth and soon made themselves acquainted with its physical characteristics. They had a good knowledge of astronomy, and could, therefore, readily navigate the seas. " The Sibyl (Cybele ?) also makes mention of this Tower and the confusion of the language, when

she says thus :" When all men were of one language, *some* of them built an high tower, as if they would thereby ascend up to heaven ; but the gods sent storms of wind, and overthrew the tower, and gave every one his peculiar language ; and for this reason it was that the city was called Babylon." "For the Hebrews mean by the word Babel, confusion," (*Josephus.*) But the Hebrews Scriptures are not the only history we have of these matters. The Puranas or sacred writings of the Hindus give quite detailed accounts of ADAM and EVE and their children. ADAM is called ADIMA or SWAYAMBHUVA and EVE is called IVA or SATARUPA. The contest between CAIN or CARDAMA, and his brother ABEL, or DACSHA, is described with much minuteness. The place where these events transpired, is located in the Hindoo Cush Mountains. At Ellora are many magnificent dwellings cut out of the solid rock.

The design and sculpture of these are very fine. In them is abundance of statuary, said to represent CAIN and his immediate descendants.

One group represents Cain, his wives and attendants seated upon an arch of the oldest style. This arch is formed by the blocks of stone overlapping until they meet at the top, such as are seen in the ruins of Central America. There is a peculiar mark on the brow of the statue represented as Cain, and also on that of his wife *Purwuttee*, which is significant in connection with the statements in the book of Genesis. There is also a mark on the brow of INDRANEE the wife of INDUR. This sculpture appears to excel the best Greek art. The inference to be drawn from the whole character of these works is, that they were executed by CAIN and his immediate descendants.

The impression that CAIN became a vagabond after the death of his brother, is not supported by history. On the contrary, of the five rulers of the world between ADAM and NOAH, four were of the progeny of CAIN. His children were also the most active in developing the arts.

These works have been ascribed by some to *Eeloo* RAJAH (King Eeloo), but without knowing who he was, or when he lived.

It is possible that they refer to MAHALALEEL (Maha-lal-Eel) who was contemporary with CAIN.

It is conceded by linguists, from the evidence of the old Sanscrit writings, that the white race, before its dispersion, or separation, spoke a common tongue. But this is not enough. They prove more. They show that those old men who lived before the flood, for near a thousand years each, besides the common arts of life, developed the sciences of arithmetic, geometry and astronomy to a very high degree. That they devised the art of writing. That the fine arts of music, sculpture and painting were cultivated by them. That they invented weights and measures, and most of our common games. That NOAH and his sons were accomplished in all these things.

CAIN and his wife PURWUTTEE, are often represented, both in writing and sculpture, as playing at chess.

That afterward there was a declination of science, which has been revived in modern times. Our English weights and measures are as much derived from those old folks as is our language. Our old ancestors of the North commenced the year more accurately than we do.

"It is related in the Padma-Puran, that SATYAVRATA, "whose miraculous preservation from a general deluge is told "at length in the Matsya, had three sons, the eldest of whom "was named JYAPETI, or Lord of the earth. The others were "CHARMA and SHARMA, which last are in the vulgar dialects "usually pronounced CHAM and SHAM."—*Asiatic researches.*

The Padma-Puran also contains another statement.

1. "To SATYAVARMAN, that sovereign of the *whole* earth, "were born three sons; the eldest, SHERMA; then CHARMA: "and, thirdly; JYAPETI by name:

2. "They were all men of good morals, excellent in virtue "and virtuous deeds, skilled in the use of weapons to strike "with or be thrown: brave men, eager for victory in battle.

3. "But SATYAVARMAN, being continually delighted with "devout meditation, and seeing his sons fit for dominion, laid "upon them the burden of government.

4. "Whilst he remained honoring and satisfying the Gods, "and Priests and Kine.

One day by the act of destiny, the King, having drunk mead,

5. "Became senseless, and lay asleep naked: then was he "seen by CHARMA and by him were his two brothers called:

6. "To whom he said what now has befallen? In what "state is this our sire? By those two was he hidden with "clothes, and called to his senses again and again."—*Asiatic Researches.*

NOAH appears to have dwelt both before and after the deluge, in the true fatherland, in the mountains north of India. But in his long life of near a thousand years he resided at times in other places. In Italy he was known as SATURNUS, which name corresponds to the SATYAVARMAN of the Purans. His reign in Italy is called the golden, or innocent age. The Saturnalia or rejoicing at the time of the new year was a custom handed down from him. It appears that among his other arts that he coined money, for upon the reverse of his ancient coins, was represented the stern of a ship as his symbol. Ovid ascribes this to the fact, that "the divine stranger arrived in a ship on the Italian coast." But according to ALEXANDER POLYHISTOR, he predicted an extraordinary fall of rain, and ordered the construction of a vessel in which it was necessary to secure men, beasts, birds and reptiles, from a general inundation."

JUPITER the son of Saturn corresponds to JAPETUS father of the Greeks, to JYAPETI of the Purans and JAPHETH of the Hebrews.

JAVAN of the Hebrews, was JANUS of the Romans, the JON (Jaun) of the Greeks, and Ganes of India.

It need cause no surprise that these names should be met with in different countries, for NOAH considered the whole world, as belonging to him. He, accordingly, visited various parts of it, and apportioned it among his children. He resided chiefly, however, on the head waters of the Oxus, until his descendants had became numerous and became divided into tribes. Among these were the Sharmicas, (Germans,) de-

scendants of SHARMA, or SHERMA, or in Hebrew, SHEM. Another was the Sacas, or children of King SACA.

Eighty miles from the mouth of the Indus, was a place called Hingliz. At this place are twenty-four deserted temples to BHAVANI, the Queen of Heaven. The people of this part celebrate the festival of BHAVANI, on the first day of May, when their custom is to erect a pole in the field and adorn it with pendants and garlands. They also celebrate another festival on the last day of March, called Huli (Phulee.) when they amuse themselves by sending one another on foolish errands. All this, has a very Hinglish look, and the deserted temples would show that most of the people might have moved off in a body, in time long past. This is, probably, the place where the Hinglish people came from, for though the Romans called them Angles, they call themselves English.

There may, however, have been a tribe of Angles also, as there was a department of Anga, and one of Saca, in India.

Colonel Pearse says: "If the rites of May day show "any affinity between the religion of England, in times past, "and that of the Hindus in these times, may not the custom of "making April fools, on the first of that month, indicate some "traces of the Huli?"—*Asiatic Researches*. The Huli is called Holica, in the Vedas, which is more likely to have been the origin of the word Holiday, than is Holy-day.

Another tribe was the Danes; from whom named, I do not know, unless it was from Dea Anna. This people has played a prominent part in both ancient and modern history. A portion of them, under the lead of BELUS, the son of NIMROD, engaged in building the Padma Mandira, or tower of Babel. In this they were assisted by portions of the other tribes. After they left off building, some remained in the land and were called Chaldeans (Cal Daens.)?

Some Danes and Sharmicas went to Egypt. Some of the Danes settled in the country afterward called Greece. It was chiefly the Danes that besieged and took Troy. Others with a portion of the Sacas, the Seevas, the Angas, and the Sharmicas, went to the region about the Baltic sea. This district became one of the "storehouses of the nations."

Whether they went by sea or land, I do not know ; but when the sons of NOAH arrived at the Mediterranean, they took to the water as their favorite element. Numerous colonies on the shores of the Mediterranean and the West coast of Europe were settled from the sea. A portion of these tribes, however, remained in their native land, and their descendants were in the army of Cyrus.

There was also a tribe of Romacas, who may have been the founders of Rome. Roma, however, may be deduced from Raama ; for Bali-Rama, was also called Bali-Roma. Before leaving the fatherland, the Sacas, the Romacas, and the Javanas, (Greeks,) engaged in a singular war with the children of Rama, in regard to the relative importance of Man and Woman. The former tribes, with the chivalry of their descendants, took the side of Woman. But though they were victorious, their subsequent emigration was ascribed to this feud. I do not know which side the Danes took in this contest. A great leader on the Woman's side, was Deryodan. It may be that he was the ODAN of the Baltic tribes.

Italy may have received its name from IT or ITA, a powerful King, mentioned in Indian records. On one occasion he sailed up the Nile with an army, and gave opportune relief to one of the native princes. Mention is also made of a King IRSHU, who was driven from his Kingdom in India and took refuge in Egypt. It is not improbable that from him has come the name of the Irish people ; for many colonies went out from Egypt by sea. I mention these to show how unchanging and permanent are the names of peoples and countries.

Scandinavia appears to have been named from Scandia, the son of SEEVA ; sometimes called SWAMMY KARTICK, the Hindu god of War. It was known to the ancients as Scandia—dwip, (divide.)

The region around the Baltic Sea was settled by tribes descended from all the sons of NOAH. I think this movement occurred soon after the dispersion from Babel. Here they dwelt concealed until they had developed into nations.

Finally, they were brought forward to play their part in the later dramas of the World.

Bamiyan, a city cut out of the solid rock, still exists in the mountains of Hindoo Cush. By the Puranas this work is attributed to SHEM.

"He built a town, which he called Vameyan; it was "Vama, (beautiful,) hence it was called Vameyan. Wood, "grain, and grass, were in plenty. He placed beautiful flags "on all the gates and posterns. He made, also, beautiful "squares, where grain and wealth were displayed. He called "in the four great tribes: gold and jewelry, abounded in their "houses. In one house were often seen a hundred women, "shining with gold and precious stones; here the drum beat; "there they danced; everybody was pleased. From the "noise in every street, in every house, it seemed as if the "whole town spoke. In every house there were constantly "feasts and rejoicings: it was like the town of the gods. SHAMA, "instructed them all in their respectives duties."

His character is given thus:

"He whose name is SHAMA is the chief of living beings; "he was deeply skilled in the Shastra, (inspired writings.) "He is the abode of human and divine knowledge, which he "imparts to all; he gives an increase of pleasure to everybody; "he travels over the whole world, instructing everyone in "their respective duties."—(*Asiatic Researches.*)

There is no more crucial test of man's development, than his skill in working stone; and the proficiency of the ancients in this matter demonstrates, conclusively, that there is no such thing as progressive development. Progress in science and art there has been, and is; but that is the line in which it was intended there should be no end.

But in the physical attributes of man and his mental endowments there have been no increase. Has any one equaled HOMER in poetry, or JOB in prose? These two old writers seem to have been taught in the same school. In the book of Job, it is said, "Canst thou bind the sweet influence of

Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion?' or Canst thou guide ARCTURUS with his sons ?"

HOMER, in describing the shield of ACHILLES, a work of art which it would be difficult for any man to equal now, says :

> "The Pleiads, Hyads and the northern Team,
> And great Orion's more refulgent beam,
> To which around the axle of the sky,
> Arkton, revolving, points his golden eye.

What does this community of knowledge and names imply ?

These men, one a Greek and the other an Arabian, were widely separated. Was there a school of astronomy taught in those days ? Or did this knowledge come from a common ancestry ? Considering the difference of their theologies, it proves that the science of Astronomy was highly developed, and that the constellations had been named before the dispersion of mankind. Every thing on the face of the earth has changed ; but those constellations have not changed, and, singularly enough, we call them by the same names, as did HOMER and JOB.

Great was the effect of the confusion of tongues, but the confusion was increased when men came to write down their vocabularies. In doing this they were guided by the sound. The greatest annoyance in this case is the different sound which is given to the same letter in different countries.

Considering these things, it is astonishing how closely the spellings of different languages have adhered to the sound. The written words of SANSCRIT, of the Greek of HOMER, and the modern English, are sufficiently alike to show them to have had a common origin.

As an example, I will give some words of English, and an analogous word in Greek, having the same meaning.

| *English.* | *Greek.* | *English.* | *Greek.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tone, Tune, | Tonos, | Chin, | Genus, |
| Lake, | Lakkos, | Giant, | Gigas, |
| Lamp, | Lampas, | Rock, | Okris, |
| Lap, | Lapto, | Cleft, | Gluphis, |

| *English.* | *Greek.* | *English.* | *Greek.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baby, | Baba, | Russle, | Rozo, |
| Browse, | Browsko, | Race, | Roos, |
| Brake, | Bracho, | Row, | Row, |
| Dame, | Dama, | Pause, | Pauo, |
| Damage, | Damao, | Pine, | Peina, |
| Rage, | Raga, | Rock, | Roks, |
| Rain, | Ranis, | New, | Neos, |
| Raid, | Raio, | Hate, | Ate, |
| Rag, | Rakos, | Know, | Noeo. |
| Rape, | Rapus, | Home, | Nomas, |
| Racket, | Rachia, | Night, | Nuchos, |
| Rheum, | Reuma, | Road, | Odos, |
| Knee, | Gonu, | Milk, | Melka, |
| Will, | Oulo, | Melt, | Meldo, |
| Rind, | Rinos, | Lag, | Laggao, |
| Rose. | Rodon. | Flagon, | Laganos, |
| Giggle, | Gegelaka, | Whole, | Olos. |

This list might be very much extended, and in many cases might include the Latin tongue.

| *English.* | *Latin.* | *Greek.* |
|---|---|---|
| Tone, | Tonus, | Tonos, |
| Lake, | Lacus, | Lakkos, |
| Lamp, | Lampas, | Lampas, |
| Wine, | Vinum, | Oinos, |
| Pause, | Pausa, | Pauo, |
| New. | Novus. | Neos. |

This indicates that these languages are dialects of a common tongue. These dialects have again many provincialisms. But now, though these dialects differ considerably, yet is there a method in the difference that evinces design. I know that it is objected that sound is, sometimes, deceptive.

But what guide is infallible? Or what guide is more reliable? Language consists of sounds, and the permanancy of language depends upon sound.

I am also aware that it is not new to seek to trace the

nations by means of the old genealogical list. JOSEPHUS was the first to tread this path, and he has had many followers. But we are like those who, having traversed extensive plains and forests, have ascended a high mountain, and now look back and comprehend the situation to much better advantage.

We have all the knowledge and history of the past, together with the fruits of modern research.

I would, also, say to those who object to a thing because it is not new, that TRUTH is older still.

A race of builders once dwelt in America, skilled in the cutting of stone. Vast mounds, and ruins of well built stone structures, attest their genius, their industry, and their duration. But not only their buildings, but what usually accompanies only the highest development of civilization, their roads, for hundreds of miles, have been paved with cut stone. Rome alone, in the height of her glory, made such roads.

But what has become of the children of these builders? If they were white men, where are their descendants? If they were red, why have they ceased to build? Why all this ruin, this destruction? Ah! The evolutionist finds but little comfort here. All this is retrograde.

This it is that puzzles the ethnologist and the historiographer. But the riddle is not hard to read. All that is necessary is to open your eyes and throw away prejudice. The white race mingled its blood with the previously existing red race, and have been absorbed by them. Mr. Stephens, in describing the ruined cities of Yucatan, could not get rid of the impression that the present natives of that country are the descendants of the builders. But so much did the red blood predominate at the advent of the Spaniards, that they had not only ceased to build, but even to occupy these cities. Among these ruins are a number of monolithic columns, some of them still standing on end. Chiseled on these stones are the features of the white father, the red mother, and the mongrel children. The designer could have taken no better way to record his story. The red race seems like the mythological serpent, which was said to encircle the Earth, and was always trying to devour the mundane egg—(the world.) A representation of this

performance is actually shown in one of the western mounds, as if the builders wished to record their fate.

It is a rule and law that when the white man mixes his blood with the darker races, that the dark races will eventually gain the ascendency. This generally culminates with the massacre of the whites, as was the case in Hayti ; and as would have been the case in British India, had the Sepoy rebellion succeeded ; and as had once before occurred in the history of India more than a thousand years ago.

The best way to find out what has been, is to look around you and see what is going on in the world at the present time. We find that this mingling of blood continues, and with the same uniform results ; a declination of arts, and especially of building. The Spanish conquerers of America were a mighty race, and for awhile they builded and improved, but when the influence of the mother country was thrown off, they mingled with the red race, and since then this race has gradually been gaining the ascendency, and unless there should be a further infusion of white blood, the whole will go back to the condition existing before the arrival of the Spaniard. The process by which this is accomplished is far more rapid than is generally supposed, and a few centuries more is all that is required to completely merge the white in the red.

The historical writings of the Hindus give account of their contests with the dark races, which they found in India after the flood. They conquered them ; but then commenced that admixture of blood which, though slow at first, increased in a more rapid ratio, until the white race was absorbed by the more numerous dark race. In such cases, the language of the white race, like its arts and its buildings, generally falls into disuse, and had not the language of the white race of India been written in books, we should hardly have a vestige of it left. Owing to this admixture, language alone will not determine the race of a people. Europe and the United States of North America have alone resisted this influence, and have thus continued to prosper. Whether the dark races of Europe were destroyed by the flood, or were annihilated

as the red race of North America has been within a recent period, I am unable to say. But that they once existed there, is abundantly evident from their remains. The same stone and flint instruments are found in large quantities, the same as were in use by the red race of America on the advent of the modern colonists. Be this as it may, the people of the United States are in some danger from the large number of the black race now existing in their midst. If this race is not removed, a gradual admixture must take place, which is surely injurious to both.

But there is even a greater danger to be apprehended from the immigration of the mongrels from Asia, which, if not at once arrested, will inevitably bring disaster to our country. China can easily spare enough men without missing them, to outnumber us man woman and child ; and under the present law of suffrage, in fifty years they might out-vote us. The mongrel races already outnumber the pure races of the world, and the white race is scarcely one-fourth of the whole.

Nothing, under Providence, has saved the world from mongrelism thus far, except the wonderful Scandinavian race, which now rules the world. With hard struggles they have beaten back mongrelism from Europe, and from thence extended to America. On several occasions the issue hung upon a single battle. In 451, the Roman general AETIUS united his forces with his former rivals, the Baltic men, and on the field of Chalons sur Marne defeated the mongrel horde under ATTILA the HUN. This is probably the bloodiest battle ever fought in Europe, as it is stated that three hundred thousand men were left on the field.

Again, in 732, a mongrel horde of Saracens invaded Europe. Having overcome by their numbers, the gallant Goths of Spain, they invaded France with an army estimated at upwards of three hundred thousand men. Again the fate of Europe and the white race hung upon a single battle. But the pure white blood asserted its superiority, and this mighty host was totally defeated by CHARLES MARTEL, with forty thousand men from the Baltic. I do not mean to say that all of those called Huns, nor all the Saracens were mongrels ; but

the great body of their followers were, and they have left their trace in Europe to this day. Europe has been in danger since then from the Magyars and from the Turks.

The descendants of the former remain in Hungary, and the Turk still holds his own in the fairest parts of Europe and Asia These contests were not simply between different countries, nor between different systems of religion ; but between mongrelism, and the pure blood of the Baltic. The Scandinavian,as a rule,has always refused to mingle his blood with the dark races, and in so far, he is a conqueror. Russia, a kingdom established by Baltic men, stands as a breaker between Asiatic mongrels and the rest of Europe. For a long time she was nearly submerged by the hordes that poured upon her eastern border. At length she has rallied, but now when fully able ro return the blows, the foolish jealousy of western Europe restrains her arms. They had better thank God, that she stands between them and the unnumbered hordes of Asia. Of course, Asia could never conquer Europe, when not engaged in fratricidal war. But that is the very rock on which the white race has split.

The old fable was, that while the lion and the bear contended for the prey, the fox came in and stole it away.

So when the white nations have weakened each other with war, the mongrel comes with vast numbers and conquers both. Such has been history ; shall it be history again ? Instead of recognizing this danger and taking any measures to guard against it,Germany proposes to build a railroad through Tartary to China. To build a road for the mongrels to come on ; and they will come.

There is another way of taking a country than by force of arms. The continual, quiet introduction of these races may achieve what they could never have accomplished by arms alone. It is, probably, in this way that China was first overrun by mongrels from the north, but the final Tartar conquest is historical. China built a wall to keep them out, Europe builds a road to bring them in.

Europe, in the plenitude of her power, has no fear, and were there no intestine broil she need not fear. But I hope

never to see,again,England and France checking Russia in her advance on Turkey, or any other Mongrel people. The worst policy of modern times, was forcing China from her preferred seclusion. Still worse is it to instruct her people in the manufacture and use of modern arms. The time will come when this will be sadly regretted. The Chinese in our own country are civil and industrious, and I have always found them pleassant in intercourse. They are very desirable to the rich as furnishing cheap labor ; and a reasonable quantity of them might do no great harm. Nor does it follow, from what has been said, that all Mongrels are bad people. On the contrary, many of them are estimable persons. But the mixing of the blood destroys two races, and produces a new one, which cannot take the place of either of the others. We must judge the future by the past.

The tendency of a population is to become homogeneous. It is the quality of a population that gives strength and energy. The white population of Asia has become absorbed in the dark and Mongrel races. That is what ails Africa. This continent was formerly powerful with white peoples all along its northern and eastern borders, and far into the interior. But they first enslaved the black race, then mingled their blood, and have, finally, become merged in them, so that the greater part of the inhabitants are Mongrel people. In this case the arts decline according to the degree of mixture. In this way the Mongrels become destroyers, not so much from actual destruction of cities and villages, as from want of aptitude to preserve and create. A city may be destroyed, and again rebuilt, but a people who have become Mongrel, seldom recover. Chicago was destroyed by fire, but as the people were left uninjured, they soon repaired the damages. There are some instances of people, also, recovering, partially, by a fresh infusion of white blood, as the Magyars and Turks, in Europe. We are very careful of the stock of our cattle and horses, and all that has been said on this subject, no one will dispute, when applied to them. But the crossing of breed with them is not nearly so injurious, as it is in the caste of mankind. And statesmen have yet to learn, that it is neces-

sary to be careful of the stock of people. Mongrelism is the dry rot of the nations. None of the nations of antiquity have been able to resist its influence, and it remains to be seen whether the moderns will succeed any better. It is my candid opinion, that they would eventually succumb to the same influence, and the whole world would become Mongrel if man were left to follow out his own devices.

It is no matter how highly you develop the arts and sciences. It even seems as if this would hasten the result. For it seems that the practical application of art, tends more and more to facilitate the intercourse and mixture of nations, and if the mingling of blood continues, the art developement will first be arrested, and then the movement will become retrograde; as has been the case in Asia, and also in pre-historic America.

Is it not time,then, for people to awake and consider the matter? If all this is true, it is highly important, and demands immediate *consideration, and then action.* From the past we can only learn lessons; the present is our own; but what of the future? I have said that there were, at least, three distinct races of mankind; each perfect in its kind, and who have fulfilled the destiny for which they were made; who appear to have been placed on the stage in successive epochs, the white or ADAM'S race, being the last to appear. Will this be all? or will there be another and higher type yet to come. We are not left uninformed on this subject. According to the teaching of JESUS CHRIST, there will be another race of which he is the type. This time, however, it is to be made out of old material whatever may have been the case before.

From the race of ADAM, NOAH was selected to be the father of the future race. From the race of NOAH, ABRAM was selected; from the race of ABRAM, DAVID was selected; and from DAVID, on the mother's side, arose CHRIST, part human, part divine, to be the head and type of a new race, which is now being selected from the earth.

He came to establish the kingdom of heaven upon earth, and this is what he taught; "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." His disciples expected that it would be set

up immediately ; but he gave them to understand differently ; promising to return at some future time and establish his kingdom. All the prophets are agreed as to this matter. There were to be four great kingdoms to arise in succession on earth, to be then followed, *without change of scene*, by a fifth and final kingdom. This kingdom is to endure forever. It is, moreover, to be established during the existence of the previous races. Eventually, however, there is to be a new heaven and a new earth. As every thing on the surface of the earth was once said to be destroyed by water, so, after a time, it is said, the same complete destruction will come by fire, leaving nothing alive. Then the souls of the dead will be rehabilated with new bodies and live on the improved earth forever. All the nations of antiquity believed in the immortality of the soul. HOMER says :—

> " 'Tis true, 'tis certain, man though dead,
> Retains part of himself, the immortal mind remains.
> The form subsists without the body's aid."

He even makes the favored hero ODYSSEUS to visit the realms of the dead and interview his departed friends. These, though dwelling in the Elysian fields, and enjoying much happiness, appear not to be contented with their lot.

The Roman poet, VIRGILIUS, follows in very much the same strain ; making his hero, ENEAS to talk with the dead. But the reincorporation of the soul in a new and improved body is, pre-eminently, the christian doctrine. This will constitute the kingdom of heaven, with Christ as King.

The literal fulfillment of the greater part of the prophecies of Scripture, makes us naturally solicitous in regard to the complete accomplishment of the remainder. The rise and fall of the three great empires mentioned by name, the Babylonian, the Persian, the Grecian, and the fourth so well described as evidently to refer to the Roman, have all taken place as foretold ; and the time seems approaching for the setting up of the fifth and final kingdom. A "great day of preparation" for this event is foretold, when " many shall run to and fro," and " knowledge shall be increased," which may well refer to our own day.

"He that dasheth in pieces is come up before thy face; keep the munition, watch the way."

"The chariots shall be with flaming torches in the day of his preparation, and the fir trees shall be terribly shaken.—(*Cannon*).

"The chariots shall rage in the streets. They shall seem like torches, they shall run like lightning."—(*Nahum.*)

The rapid development of art and science, within the last hundred years, is the most remarkable in the annals of the world. "When shall these things be?" In the book of the prophet Daniel it is said, "Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people, and upon thy holy city." Seventy weeks of years would be four hundred and ninety years, (490), at which time Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus. In another vision, though near the same time, he says;—"How long shall be the vision concerning the daily sacrifice and the transgression of desolation, to give both the sanctuary and the host to be trodden under foot. And he said unto me,unto two thousand and three hundred days (2300)." These days are usually considered to mean years. Now Jerusalem was destroyed in Anno Domini, 70. In order, then, to bring the date to the commencement of our era, the seventy years must be taken from the four hundred and ninety years, which leaves four hundred and twenty years, (420).

Four hundred and twenty years taken from two thousand three hundred years, leave eighteen hundred and eighty years (1880); which brings us to the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one (1881). "Then shall the sanctuary be cleansed," whatever that may mean.

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